

Phoenix Arizona

GERMAN SHIP HITS MINE: LONDON, Mar. 3.—The German steamer Delta is believed to have struck a mine field and foundered. Wreckage was washed ashore.

DEATH FOR WIFE MURDERER: OSSINING, Mar. 3.—Walter Watson, of Brooklyn, was today electrocuted at Sing Sing for the murder of his wife a year ago.

PORTUGAL DEFIES GERMANY: LONDON, Mar. 3.—Lloyds' Bombay agent today reports that the Portuguese flag was hoisted on all German vessels lying in the port of Mormugao, and the Germans aboard them were interned.

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE STRIKE: WASHINGTON, Mar. 3.—Secretary of Labor Wilson today appointed the commission which sails from Seattle on March 18th to investigate the strike which has halted construction on the Alaskan government railway line.

COMMERCE RAIDER LYING LOW: NEW YORK, Mar. 3.—Captain Munkewitz, of the liner Grayson, from Porto Rico, reported here today that a German raider of commerce and her prize are lurking off Capt Henry, Va., awaiting a favorable chance to dash into Newport News or Norfolk.

TWO MEN HANGED FOR DEATH OF CAPITALIST: SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 3.—Glenn Witt and Charles Oxnam were hanged at Folsom and San Quentin prisons, respectively, for the murder of William Alexander, a retired capitalist of Los Angeles on December 22, 1914. Oxnam went to the scaffold sobbing; Witt protesting.

3 AMERICANS TO TAUNT TEUTONS: NEW YORK, Mar. 3.—It is announced here today that the White Star liner Canopic sailed for Italian ports today with three Americans aboard. This ship will take on armament upon its arrival at Gibraltar and carry it until its return to Gibraltar. This order was also issued to the Creptic, plying between Boston and Mediterranean ports.

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Wilson Administration Scores Victory in Senate; Vote 68 to 14

CANDIDATES IN INDIANA HAVE ENORMOUS EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

(Associated Press)

INDIANAPOLIS, Mar. 3.—That the state-wide primary, to be held in Indiana March 7th, is going to be an expensive proposition both to taxpayers and candidates for office is the opinion of political leaders of all parties.

There is much speculation as to what it will cost the state and these estimates vary, but no estimate has been lower than an average of \$5,000 a county. The lowest estimate, therefore, is \$460,000 for the 92 counties of the state. And some politicians think the cost will run to \$600,000.

Marion county, in which Indianapolis is situated, has already appropriated \$34,000 to pay the expenses of the primary. Some county officials say this will not be enough. Some of the smaller counties may not have to spend, it is estimated, more than \$3,000. But the larger counties, like Lake, Vigo, St. Joseph, Allen and Vanderberg, and perhaps a few others, will, it is believed, have to pay out \$15,000 or more. Until all the printing bills are in, however, it will not be possible to ascertain the cost of the primary with any certain degree of accuracy.

That the primary is hitting the candidates hard, there is no question. Practically all of the political leaders say that there was never any candidate who made a canvass for an office, to be nominated at a convention, that ever spent anywhere near what the primary is costing. The greatest item of expense, in the primary, is for newspaper advertising. The candidates are using this method of appealing to the voter, more than ever before.

Because of the lack of contest, the Democratic candidates for the higher offices have not been called to spend large amounts. The Progressive candidates are spending practically nothing. It is the Republicans who are making the strenuous campaign.

Republican candidates for United States senator and governor, and there are three each for these two offices, are making their great appeal to the voters by displaying their photographs with reading matter in the newspapers. The increase in the use of this sort of advertising has been marked. Most of the advertisements are two columns wide and ten inches or twenty inches long. There are about 160 regular Republican newspapers in the state and about forty others carrying

this advertising. One insertion of the usual 20-inch ad in the 200 papers costs \$1,000 at a conservative estimate. Republican candidates for senator and governor have had such advertisements in this string of newspapers anywhere from three to a dozen times. This repetition is explained by the fact that some of the men began their active campaign last August while others began theirs later.

Campaign buttons, stickers, cards, posters, street car ads and pennants have been distributed with a lavish hand.

Next to the advertising, the next item of expense probably, is for transportation and hotel bills of the candidates and their managers. The motor car has played a great part in the primary. With the use of this means of transportation, a candidate is able to make several meetings a day. All the candidates for senator and governor, claim they have visited every county in the state at least once, and it is understood that one of the senatorial candidates is making his third trip to every county in the state.

Postage has been a big item of expense. It is estimated that each candidate has sent out from 100,000 to 200,000 pieces of mail and most of this has gone "first class." The printing of circulars has also cost a lot of extra money.

Not the least of the candidate's expenses has been the maintenance of headquarters, consisting of large suites of rooms in downtown hotels or office buildings in Indianapolis. Some of the candidates have even maintained headquarters recently, in the larger cities of the state, outside of the capital. This has meant the employment of clerks, stenographers, and messengers, all of which have cost considerable. Telephone and telegraph tolls will run into hundreds of dollars.

Various estimates have been made as to the amount the different candidates will spend. Some are speculating that two of the most active candidates for governor and two for senator will have expended close on to \$200,000 at the close of primary day. They figure that it will cost each one approximately \$50,000. The expenses will not cease until the polls are closed as some of the candidates, it is charged, will have motor cars at every precinct in the state to see that their friends get to the polls as well as hired workers at the 3,177 voting precincts.

California asparagus is a dollar a pound in New York, but in Yuma we can get a mess of fresh spinach for ten cents.

Miladi says beauty is often only powder deep.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 3.—By a vote of sixty-eight to fourteen, a greater majority than was expected, the administration forces in the Senate tabled Senator Gores' resolution to warn all Americans off the armed merchant ships of the European belligerents, thereby finally quelling the agitation in the Senate which embarrassed the negotiations of the President on submarine warfare with Germany. The Gore resolution substitute by Senator McCumber, Republican, in an attempt to strengthen the original resolution by Gore was defeated on a time roll call on motion of Senator James. The administration victory in the Senate was then transferred to a fight in the House. When the Senate assembled the usual round of morning business was passed quickly to make way for the Gore resolution. The floor was crowded by senators and representatives and the galleries were packed with a throng, which included the President's wife in the midst of it. Senator Stone called for the Gore resolution and Senator James moved that it be tabled. Senator Gore jumped to his feet and resolution that the death of an American citizen on an unwarned merchantman would be just cause for war. The result in the Senate was satisfactory to the White House and met with the wishes of the President, whose attention is now concentrated on the House.

McCumber later re-introduced substantially the same resolution he had offered as a substitute for Gore's. Mr. Gore voted to table his own resolution. Senators Chamberlain and O'Gorman were the only Democrats voting against it; 47 Democrats and 21 Republicans voted aye.

President Wilson, after conferring with Chairman Pou, of the House rules committee, said he was determined to have a vote by the House even if a special rule containing the resolution would be required.

GERMANS CONTINUE ATTACK ON N. VERDUN

Associated Press

PARIS, March 3.—Attacks and the bombardment is being continued by the Germans on North Verdun is announced by the war office here. The fighting is conducted with redoubled violence. Near Douaumont several fruitless endeavors by the Germans have been repulsed with cruel losses. They nevertheless succeeded in reaching the village of Douaumont, where the fighting is being continued with redoubled ferocity. The French are still holding the line at Woevre by a continued curtain fire.

BERLIN, March 3.—The Germans cleared the village of Douaumont and pushed their lines west and south of an armored fort there is officially announced.

A thousand prisoners and a number of guns were captured today. German airmen dropped bombs in the vicinity of the main Verdun fort. Lieut. Immelman shot down a British biplane near East Douaumont.

TWO DEAD IN A N. Y. C. R. R. TRAIN COLLISION

Associated Press

ALBANY, Mar. 3.—Three known dead, and another probably fatally injured and two others believed to have been killed is the result of a rear end collision between a freight and express train in the North Albany yards of the New York Central railroad. A third train crashed into the wreckage.

SMITH PERSONALLY BEGGED OPPONENTS TO SIGN PETITION

(By B. F. Fly)

"Instead of raising his salary to \$2,000, should he happen to be elected, we will more than likely cut it from \$500 down to \$100. That's how I stand on the Earl B. Smith 'salary grab' game," declared one of the leading members of the Water Users' council the other morning, when I asked him how he stood on the question of raising the president's salary.

That is a fair sample of what I have heard a dozen times a day. With the exception of a mere handful of voters in Mr. Smith's neighborhood, who want to help him grab a big juicy salary just because he lives near them, there is absolutely no sentiment in his favor for the office he is now so industriously seeking.

Indeed, I am told that had he not personally circulated his own petition, he could never have obtained enough signatures to entitle his name to be printed on the official ballot. One of those who signed his petition gave me this version of the manner he obtained the signatures:

"Good morning," said Mr. Smith. "Good morning, Mr. Smith," said I. "Fine day, isn't it?" said Mr. Smith. "Couldn't be beat," I replied. "How are all the folks?" asked Mr. Smith.

"Fine as a fiddle," I replied, wondering what on earth was the matter, for he and "all the folks" are hardly on speaking terms.

"Do you think you can do a small favor for me?" asked Mr. Smith, with one of those winning smiles he is so well noted for.

"Depends upon what your 'favor' is," I replied.

"I want you to sign my petition for candidate for President of the Water Users' Association. Only a mere matter of form, you know," said Mr. Smith as he fished down in his pocket and drew forth the petition.

"I don't see how I can very well sign it, Mr. Smith, for you know I have always been against you," I replied, somewhat embarrassed.

"Oh, that makes no difference whatever. Signing the petition does not mean that you will have to vote for me. But it will save me a lot of unnecessary trouble in hunting up my friends. The reason I am circulating my petition myself is to save my good friends the trouble. Just sign your name right here, and that will settle the whole thing," said Mr. Smith.

"But I don't like to sign a man's petition, and then turn right around and help defeat him," I said.

"That makes no difference, what-

ever. Just sign it so that I can file the petition with the secretary. That is all I ask," pleaded Mr. Smith.

"All right; give it here; I'll sign it, but I shall do all I can to elect Judge Thacker," I said.

"Thank you, and good-bye," said Mr. Smith.

"Good-bye, and remember that I told you that you have no more chance of being elected president of the water users' association than I have, and I am not a candidate."

And I verily believe that two-thirds of the names signed to Earl B. Smith's petition were obtained in just about the same way way, for without an exception, every man I have talked to, whose name is on the petition, with the exception of Governor Schutz, says he intends to vote for Judge Thacker, and only signed the petition so he could help "snow him under" so deep that he will never again be heard of in connection with the presidency of the water users' association.

Even his warm personal friend, Governor Schutz, declares that he is taking absolutely no part in the campaign, having all he can do to defeat Mr. Corey, the latter regarded, Mr. Schutz admits, as one of the very best men in Yuma valley.

Having canvassed the situation pretty closely, I honestly believe that Judge Thacker will be elected. He will "win in a walk," if his supporters but take the trouble to vote. This they owe to themselves, to their families, to the project, to do.

WARNED AGAINST BUILDING IN WASHES

Prof. G. E. P. Smith, irrigation engineer of the University of Arizona, has returned from an inspection trip through the flooded districts between Los Angeles and San Diego and along the lower Gila and Colorado rivers.

Professor Smith states that not only have bridges, large and small, disappeared, but thousands of acres of valuable orchard, alfalfa, and sugar beet land have been eroded or buried beneath from two to five feet of river debris and sand. Scores of houses have been washed away and many others have been undermined, twisted and left in slipping positions on the river banks. There was considerable loss of life, also, part of this being due to the slowness of people in leaving their homes even after they had been warned.

So far the only substitute for gasoline that has been found is the street car ticket.—Detroit Free Press.